The following is the eloquent and admirable speech delivered by the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, member of Congress from this district, in Fancuil Hall, on Wednesday last, before the Whig State Convention of this commonwealth. The excellent and patriotic sentiments which pervade this address will

I should have preferred, on many accounts, Mr. President, to remain still longer a listener on this occasion, and to postpone until a later hour, if not altogether, any remarks of my But I cannot hesitate to respond, without further delay, to the unequivocal and cordial summons which has now know how to appreciate. I rejuce to see once most a few of so many true hearted Whigs of Massachusetts—faces, not a few of which have been familiar to me in other years, and in other fields of public or political service—faces, all of which I

3. But, gentlemen, a heavier blow still has fallen on the power of those who make it, or on the weakness of those to whom

the plans which they had so boldly avowed.

In pursuing such an examination ever so cursorily, Mr. President, no man who hears me can fail to be struck with the complete coincidence which is found between the predictions curred. A great poet tells us of-

"Some juggling fiend, who never spoke before, But cries, 'I warned thee,' when the deed is o'er."

Not such are the cries, "we warned you," "we warned you," which the Whigs are now every where ringing through before us and upon us, were read or heard two years ago, in that which we were afraid of is come unto us."

by the civilized policy and Christian from the Parliament of Great strained (under God) by the patriotic firmness and independence of half a dozen of the nominal friends of the Administration, seconded and sustained by the great body of the Whigs in Congress? Yes, gentlemen, the Whigs in Congress, and living. more particularly the Whigs of the Senate, with our own ever honored and illustrious DANIEL WEBSTER in their front ranks, may claim the true glory of having saved the peace of the untry, and of the world, in this case , and of having brought the Administration to the necessity (I will not call it the huniliating necessity-there is nothing humiliating in abandon- labor. ing a false course—it is the highest honor, rather, to any man United States and Great Britain, by the settlement of the he said, "our peace shall stand as firm as Ricky Moun--this has been secured to us; and for this the Whigs in Congress, in a hopeless minority though they seemed, may burton treaty. I honestly believe that war would have been as nevitable even as Gen. Cass so often pronounced it. But

Polk has been fulfilled to the letter.

dit system, upon which the young and enterprising must ever taught even to read the Testament?

depend so much for getting a start in life, and which, under

What is to become of the manhood wholesome regulations, is of incalculable importance to the honest industry of the people, has again been placed under all bound up in one bundle of life together—when such a state hundred miles of railroad in successful operation. In Ohio the ban of the National Government. From this day forth of things shall exist among us? Where would have been our every bank note in the land, without discrimination between blacksmiths' boys if it had existed heretofore? Not travelling protest on its face. It may be good enough for the people, hundred tongues. Not governing Massachusetts, with admihas been proclaimed between the people and the Government, and the decree does not contain even an allowance for alimony. "Let the Government take care of itself, and let the stated that the wages of labor should be kept from falling to people take care of themselves," is again practically avowed as the English or the European standard. And to this end there maxim of a self-styled Democratic Administration!

the hardest part of this bargain. It is clear that the Government has not yet made much headway in taking care of numthe Whigs of the Union will, I trust, leave no step untaken projected will be built, but many others, some of them suffiber one upon this hard-money principle. Not only has the and no stone unturned to restore to our revenue system that Subreasury system been again ushered into existence under a salute of an issue of ten millions of Treasury notes, but the which our fathers established as among the first and best fruits Executive has notoriously been at work in manufacturing of their revolutionary success, and which has now, for the another variety of paper money, through the medium of pay- first time in our history, been totally discarded. masters' drafts, which is a deliberate and intentional trand upon the whole design and object of the act. But the princi- by no means the least momentous, fulfilment of the Whig ple is none the better, whatever the practice may be. This predictions of 1844. It was the distinct declaration of all the as to the people, the best and only way in which they can annexation of Texas would involve this nation in war with themselves—as I trust they will soon understand and signify-is by placing always in offices of authority and trust men who will watch over their interests, provide for their wants, regulate their commerce, protect their laber, and carry out those great ends of common defence and general welfare for which the constitution was at first created.

. In fit companionship with this act may be placed the refusal of the Administration, through a most odious exercise of the veto power, to co-operate with large majorities of Congress in making provision for removing obstructions and im proving channels in the various harbors and rivers of the We of Massachusetts, gentlemen, had a particular interest in the bill which was thus wantonly defeated. The harbor on whose borders we are at this moment assembled, me only say, that, if the differences among Whigs here be no was deprived, by the imperious will of Mr. Polk, of an appropriation, essential not so much to its improvement as to its ject, a reconciliation will require but little expenditure either preservation, and almost to its existence. Mr. President, the of time or words. You and I, sir, certainly, when we came

toa, that, too, was an obstruction which was not counted altogether local. Nor did it ever enter into the head of any of our Revolutionary or Constitutional Fathers to deny the nadifference of opinion whatever. All agree that this war ought

patriotic sentiments which pervade this address will be heartily responded to by the good Whigs of our and a common destiny with the dwellers on the great lakes Having been loudly called for from all parts of the hall, Mr. Winther rose and addressed the Convention as follows:

with them in this fresh and cruel postponement of their long-deferred hopes. I know of few things more justly calculated this war for the purposes of aggression, invasion, or conquest.

This, this is the matter, gentlemen, in which were to end action than their common want of a systematic prosecution of these river and harbor improvements. The newspapers informed us that the flags on the shipping of Lake Erie were displayed at half-mast when the news of the veto reached bly, we are not to forget that Mexico must be willing to nego Buffalo. And well might they be so displayed. Not a few valuable lives are to be sacrificed, not a few hardy mariners sible for the failure of a treaty of peace. I rejoice, for been made upon me. Indeed, sir, I am proud to participate, are doomed to a watery grave by that arbitrary act. It would that the Administration have shown what little readiness they at any time, and in ever so humble a way, in the proceedings be but a fit mark of the national mourning and indignation have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. I have shown for bringing the war to a conclusion. have been so lately and so long confined to ports, on all our rivers, and on all our lakes, should be disfar other company, is a privilege which you and I at least know how to appreciate. I rejoice to see once more the faces briefly labelled on their folds, from this time forth, until a briefly labelled on their folds, from this time forth, until a briefly labelled to respect as such. If it

in the saying of the great Roman orator, that one of the strongest bonds of human friendship is "to think alike concerning one enacted in its stead. The character of this new tariff the Republic." Nor, sir, can I find it in my heart to regret that this Con- whose words are never lost on the country, that it would be ples of a large majority of the other; then it prostitutes the vention is assembled here—in this city, covered with memorials of the patriousm of the fa hers, and of the philanthropy and nificence of their sons; and in this hall, devoted, from the and on all occasions asserted of it. Its passage constitutes a first, to human liberty, and whose echoes are ever true to the cause to which it was consecrated. And not of liberty alone, much less of Boston alone, or of Massachusetts alone, do these venerated columns or yonder votive canvass speak to us, but Its exclusive adoption of ad valorem duties is in direct de , now and forever, one and inseparable." fiance of all the example and authority of other nations, and and Mexico, whenever Mexico should be willing either We meet this day, Mr. President and gentlemen, under cir- of all our own experience. It is in this respect a mere experience, propositions to that end. To that pledge cumstances of more than ordinary interest. Rarely, if ever, riment, and one which is to be wantonly tried at the expense he stands solemnly recorded in the sight of God and of men. have so many momentous issues been presented at once to of the interests of morality as well as of trade; and, in our consideration. When we were assembled in this half other respects, even more important, it is contrary to the

resolutions of some Baltimore Convention, in the manifestoes toon in favor of American labor which has been intertwined his country. of some mass meeting, or in the hardly more dignified phra- with it from the 4th day of July, 1789, to the 4th day of Au- I believe that I speak the sentiments of the whole people of ses of an inaugural message. We had then some reason, gust, 1846. Henceforth the workingman of America is to Massachusetts-I know I speak my own-in saying that we or, at least, some room, for hoping that their practice might have no protection from his own Government. Henceforth want no more territorial possessions, to become the nurseries fall short of their professions; that their bite might be less bad (if these counsels hold, as I rejoice to believe they cannot) of new slave States. It goes hard enough with us that the than their back; that they might not be quite willing, or, if he is to be doomed to an unaided struggle for bread, and al- men and money of the nation should be employed for the dewilling, not quite able, to carry out to their full consummation the plans which they had so boldly avowed.

most for breath, with the operatives of the old world. The great free-trade doctrine, that we are to "buy where we can enterprises for extending the area of slavery by force of arms, year of action has since ensued; a year of busy, earnest, buy cheapest," is to be rigorously applied to human labor, and is revolting to the moral sense of every American freeman. varied, crowded action. Their whole policy has now be n wages are to be conformed to the standard of the cheapest practically disclosed and developed. Scarce a subject in the markets of England, France, and Germany. Such a system by the constitution of the country. I trust there is no man whole wide field of national legislation has failed to receive the impression, the deep and strong impression, of their ruling hand. Questions foreign and questions domestic, questons domestic, questons foreign and questions domestic questions de questi tions of currency and questions of commerce, questions moral self is a thing to be bought and sold in the shambles; though contemplate the idea of the dissolution of the Union in any con and questions material, questions of peace and questions of let me do the justice to acknowledge that there are large and ceivable event. There are no boundaries of sea or land, of drawn, with startling rapidity, within the sphere of their deliberation, and have received the unequivocal stamp of their highly as ourselves the demands of the free labor of the countrely be the boundaries of my country. If the day of disso

fruits. And it well becomes us to examine those fruits, and to see for whom they are meat, and for whom they are poison. Yet so it is; and New York, New Hamp-political organizations or platforms less broad and comprehension. which were pronounced by the Whig presses and the Whig speakers, two years ago, as to the consequences of Mr. Pola's railing against them would annihilate them, I would touch no ection to the Presidency, and the facts as they have now oc- other theme, even to the going down of the sun. But neither to all its encroachments on the Northern rights; and, above we can justly lay the whole abomination of this system at the Union. doors of slavery.

personal convictions. Where was there a voice raised in full, him not inconsiderately to reject the proffered mediation of prophecy, but, as it now appears, with the cordial, unequivocal approbation of this new tariff? Nowhere Great Britain, and at any rate to confine all his military moveliteral exactness of history. We may, indeed, say with him on this side of the Atlantic. Nowhere within the wide spread ments to the one great end of securing the restoration of peace. of old, not a little of whose patience we are called upon to ex- limits of our own Republic. When Senators were called on Let us, above all things, protest, it ercise, "the things which we greatly feared are come us, and to explain and defend the details of the new system, they all taken, against all measures which shall add another inch of at which we were afraid of is come unto us."

with one consent began to make excuses, or else stood mute. I know, Mr. President, of but a single catastrophe which One resigned rather than vote for it. Another was gazetted of Representatives of the United States, on the 8th of August was foreboded as the consequence of the defeat of our party at as having attempted to run away rather than vote for it. Mr. the last Presidential election, which has been in any degree averted. I mean, a war with Great Britain for the Territory

are last Presidential election, which has been in any degree averted. I mean, a war with Great Britain for the Territory

Mr. Calhoun even was understood to have expressed the Massachusetts Whigs cannot fail to conquer, Mr. President, And certainly, certainly, I do not underrate the strongest misgivings as to its present policy. The casting vote with this and the other great issues to which I have alluded importance of this exception to the general assertion I have importance of this exception to the general assertion I have made. Nor would I withhold from the Administration any instructed Whig, (I wish he had been better instructed,) a good cause, they have shown themselves to be all but invinmeasure of credit which it may deserve for having saved the who both acknowledged their personal judgments to be against cible. Never had they better candidates, never a better cause country from so unspeakable a calamity. But what degree of the measure. No, gentlemen, the voices that hail the passage than now; and nothing is wanting to their entire and trium-Who can say, this day, upon his of this Democratic tariff come all from beyond the seas. The phant success, but those united, vigorous, determined efforts, conscience, that it was by the statesmanship, by the moderatory endorsement of the report on which it was based was which the spirit of this meeting assures me will be made. iple of the President, or his Cabinet, or the general mass joi ings at its passage are from the people of Great Britain. of his supporters, that this result was accomplished 'Who, And well it may be so. So far as commerce and trade are on the other hand, can forget the intemperate and braggart concerned, it goes far to re establish the old colonial relations gress without any cessation of public interest in them, which counsels which brought the two countries to the perilous edge between us. They are henceforth, as in the days before the of such a war as never raged before and which were only re Revolution, to take our raw materials, or such of them as they are now in operation in the United States over ele cannot get cheaper elsewhere, and to send them back to us with

air, compared with its influence on the destinies of American

had rashly and recklessly declared that it never would submit.

Peace, lasting, and, I hope, eternal peace, between the workshop of the British blacksmith. See the father working only remaining disputed boundary between them—that very peace which Shakspeare would seem to have prefigured when shillings a week," and that to support a "family of five." is now making in furnishing the inhabitants with railroad fi See his eldest boy of only nine years of age, cut off from all imself or which he seemed to care to have them see.

And this is the sort of labor with which (according to the resolutions of the Democratic Convention held in this hall last the policy of the Whigs was FLACE—peace in this case, and peace in every other case—and I may add, that they would have preserved it in every other case also, had it ever depended that, if the American operative is to compete with it successions. It is stated that the Western railroad is likely to be benefited by the new free-trade system of the English, as much of the produce which was formerly shipper by way of Montreal will now come over the Western road to fully and without protection, it must be by submitting to these Boston. This stock is now nearly up to par, and the prospec country passed sentence of condemnation in tones so emphatic ers to be doomed to toil by their father's side, from nine

What is to become of the manhood, the education, the moredeemable and the irredeemable, hears a Government in Europe, like Elihu Burritt, able to read the Testament in a otest on its face. It may be good enough for the officeholders. A new divorce rable ability and discretion, like George N. Briggs. Sir, in scanty to make any great advance. Several of the Southern and must be protection, discrimination, or whatever else you choose
It is true, gentlemen, that the Administration has at present
to call it. We care not about words but things. We do not

4. I come, Mr. President, to a brief notice of the last, but ernment was not made to take care of itself alone; and Whig organs, during the last Presidential canvass, that the

Mexico. And it has done so. I do not forget that, in regard to some incidental questions connected with this war, there have been differences of opinon among friends at home and differences of votes among Washington. Upon these topics of controversy, however, I do not intend to touch. If any body has come sere, either by direct expression or by covert allusion, to cast equitations, to provoke collisions, or to stir up strife, I pass m by, with whatever respect other people may think him entitled to. We have come here, sir, to remember our agreements and not our differences. We have come here to reconcile all differences, and to do what we can to sustain and wider than those among Whigs at Washington on this subday was when no man would have dared to deny that the condition of Boston herbor was a matter of national concern. It is different conclusions as to our duty, on a memorable occasion, never imagined that we were parting company for an infacture cigars by the same machinery used in making pins. I her with her husband,

of our Revolutionary or Constitutional Fathers to deny the design of our Revolutionary or Constitutional Fathers to deny the design of our Revolutionary or Constitutional Fathers to deny the design of our Revolutionary or Constitutional Fathers to deny the design of the never to have been commenced. All agree that it ought to a close at the earliest practicable moment. No iman present denies that it originated, primarily, in the animan present denies that it originated, primarily, in the marching of the we deplore the veto of the Harbor and River bill. We realize American army into the disputed territory beyond the Nueces. And no man present fails to deplore, and to condemn, both of and a common destiny with the dwellers on the great lakes and rivers of the West and Southwest, and our hearts are in my opinion, a Whig throughout the Union, who does not

This, this is the matter, gentlemen, in which we take the eepest concern this day. Where, when is this war to end,

Mr. President, when the President of the United States, or be ready at all times to settle the existing disputes between us and Mexico, whenever Mexico should be willing either to supply which the Illinois and Wisconsin farmers were to the whole of the norm of Europe, the type Country to the whole of the norm of Europe, the type Country the whole of the norm of Europe, the type Country the potato has also failed, less or more, in every country supply which the Illinois and Wisconsin farmers were to where it is cultivated for general use. France is importing the country to her northern last year, the Administration, against whose accession to power whole policy of our Government from the earliest day of its whole policy of our Government from the earliest day of its whole policy of our Government from the earliest day of its other territory beyond the Rio Grande. And the President, in prosecuting plans of invasion and conquest, which look to the threshold of their career. Their principles and purposes had only found expression on paper or in words-in the eliminate from our revenue system that element of discrimina- false to his own pledges as he is to the honor and interests of

Sir, I trust there is no man here who is not ready to stand try. But how such a system should receive the support of lution ever comes, it shall bring the evidence of its own irre Northern and Western men, except upon the merest and most sistible necessity with it. I avert my eyes from all recognition shire, Ohio, Indiana, and other free States are jointly responsible with Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama for the passage of the tariff of 1846. Sir, I will extenuand shall, in my own case, practically consist with a just will I set down aught in malice. And not a few of the North- all, with an uncompromising hostility to all measures for inern, Eastern, and Western States must be regenerated before troducing new slave States or new slave Territories into our

To this, then, let us pledge our united and cordial efforts Gentlemen, party has done this work. The self styled De- Let us call on the Executive to conform strictly to his pledges the land. In the columns of a hundred newspapers, at the corner of a hundred streets, the precise results which are now plishment, and has now fulfilled its pledges, in spite of all all schemes of aggression and conquest. Let us demand of

## RAILROADS.

The various railroad enterprises of the country are in pro is clearly on the increase in every part of the country. There their own skill and industry added to them. As for our own is urged on with great vigor by its friends, and operations sand miles of railroad. The route from Portland to Montreal labor, it may be wwood and draw water, and whistle for a have been commenced at both extremities of the line. It will most probably be carried on to completion in spite of its great ers of the United States have of a continuation of a large Lord Erne was on that day gone to Enniskillen to hold a There are other views of this measure of deep national conern. It will be destructive of revenue. It will involve us a Boston or New York enterprise. If the various railroad in a national debt. It will bring upon us the necessity of direct taxation. But these, in my judgment, are trifles light as them will be, the seaboard of New England will have a much exports to England will, as ever, steadily increase to the respective places of abode. Read, Mr. President, the account of English labor recently be connected with the new city of Andover by a railroad, and or any party) of submitting to an arrangement to which it furnished us by your own amiable and excellent fellow citizen thence to Manchester, in this State, a road will be built in the course of a few years. Portsmouth also cannot fail at no very distant time to have a direct road to this place. This will enfrom 4 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night to earn large the market for domestic produce to the great advantage is now making in furnishing the inhabitants with railroad facilities. The great New York and Erie railroad, from New opportunity alike of intellectual or physical expansion, with York city to Lake Erie, is again put in course of construction, no food for the mind and not enough for the body, working being now in operation over sixty miles. It is also contemclaim no second or subordinate share of distinction. Had they lead to each out the number of nails per diem placed to build a railroad from New York city to Albany, a looked only to party ends; had they been willing to embroid which is to secure them all from starvation. Hear the father lamenting that he had no time or means to teach his children to run over in five hours, the fastest steamboat not being able tion; had they acted in the spirit which so many of their althe whole traffic. The only railroad communication in winter now is by means of the Housatonic railroad-a very roundabout and inconvenient route. It is stated that the Western railroad But, gentlemen, with this one exception, the whole catalogue of disastrous consequences predicted from the election of work eighteen hours for eighteen pence? Is seven shillings a cent. A railroad is now constructed some distance above cent. A railroad is now constructed some distance about fr. Folk has been fulfilled to the letter.

1. The Subtreasury scheme, upon which the people of this family of five. And are the children of our American laborto do an immense business. This road will no doubt be ex-Springfield, (Mussachusetts,) on the Connecticut, and is said and unequivocal in 1810, has been re-established. That cree years old and upwards, shut out from all opportunity of being at which point the proposed Passumpsic road will touch the

considerable has been done within the last year, but the Western States in general are doing but little, having so injured their credit by their repudiating proceedings that they can do nothing Western roads have been so unprofitable and have been so badly managed that they are entirely abandoned.

ved to nothing like the pitch it has reached in England. To that point, or somewhere near it, it certainly will arrive, projected will be built, but many others, some of them suffi- cent. ad valorem. ciently absurd, not now dreamed of, will be projected. New Hampshire Gazette

BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER .- On Wednesday, at soy about his drinking," and took up a tea cup or some other he will recover. article from the table as if to strike her, when she fled to an adjoining shanty some thirty feet distant. The boy immedistely followed, and informed her that his father was taking down a gun, when they hastened their speed, but just as she had her hand upon the side of the door to enter, he fired, the

our vegetables) at home, are now assailed by the free traders continued fine and the harvesting was finished. by two batteries. First, they say, as the Evening Post does The London Globe, of the 18th, gives the follow-

been sent out; the British ports have been thronged with interest in respect to the state of the grain markets, and the American vessels bringing these welcome cargoes, yet neither probable supply of food. It appears that at Frankfort the Cause during that interval foreign coal has taken a consider-captains nor crews have heard any thing of the Baltic or Black free importation of wheat is to be permitted; and the treasury attention of the Baltic free importation of wheat is to be permitted; and the treasury at the cause during that interval foreign coal has taken a considerable part in the supply of French manufactories and naval arsemals, as well as in private houses. The coal mines of Belgium, Great Britain, and the Rhenish provinces annexed to Sea are egregious humbugs. The Illinois and Wisconsin terms of the Union, the amount of the duty. This, of course, farmers, and those of the other Western States, can raise will be relieving the people, though the State cannot get rid wheat for half of what it costs the cultivator in the north of of the impost. In Hesse, the Government, and many of the Europe or the neighborhood of Odessa, and can command a leading nobles, were going to make extensive purchases of prodigiously greater surplus from their own rich and bound-corn, to be stored up for a period of greater scarcity; and Holless region, the most easily tilled of any in the known world." land is expected to be the place where the largest quantity

Next, they say the new tariff (which goes into operation, will be obtained, especially of American. Many of the other by the way, not till January next) has done all this; for, it is likely that the supplies from the United States and Canaquoth an organ of the free traders in Philadelphia, "the da will find very ready markets" Pennsylvanian"-

had hoped to induce the farmers to believe that the demand adstuffs in Europe is only temporary, and that the increase in their prices is only transient.

Post first.

The failure of the crop of potatoes is not confined to Ireplace, in many parts of Europe, that our Indian corn fills in ed, and the present year's crops are very much below an aver the United States, and hence the distress and threatened star- age, which, at the best, is not equal to the annual consump there is a general deficiency on the Continent of Europe,

as the new moon. The following letter from Sligo, (Ireland,) doubt, the best in Europe; but it is the only crop which, takin the London Times, lets us into the true causes of it :

"I solemnly assure you we have no potatoes, sound or roten, with the exception of a few early planted in gardens coniguous to this town. In the country districts the stalks had ardly appeared when they were blighted and there are no otatoes at the roots. You may judge what a sad prospect lies before us: the population must live twelve months on the and a plentiful supply in August; next year none will be planted, and they must wait for the grain crop I have not the slightest doubt that the entire of the grain in this country it is a matter also greatly to be regretted that there are som and American flour are the only articles from which we can expect relief. The pressure of distress would be much greater e were it not for the large quantities of the latter article imported from Liverpool by steamers, which is selling at 3s. per wt. less than oatmeal. Best wheat flour 3s. per cwt. less than oatmeal! I assure you that I have in no respect exaggerated: I have but stated the simple truth, of which every

Thus the demand for American products has not been proluced by the reduction of the Tariffs of England and America, but by the failure of the crops upon which the population of Great Britain and of much of the continent of Europe live. of the condition of the people of Ireland, owing to the failure The millions of Ireland are starving, and the loss of the crops of the potato crop. The Clare Journal gives a gloomy picture alone has caused the present demand; and that it will be con- of the state of distress in that district, as thus: tinued for months, even for a year, cannot be doubted, unless peculation here keeps up prices too high.

slaveholding territory to the Union. In the vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, on the Sth of August last, we have a sign of the times, and of the spirit of the times, supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian meal and American flour;" because the supplied by "Indian flour;" because the supplied by "Indian flour, and a supplied by "Indian flour, best Genesee flour sells for 75 cts. the cwt. less than oatmeal; not be any longer allowed to use this diseased food and, as this is the cheapest market just now to buy at, we The state of Fermanagh—the county of all others in Ireland shall of course sell the grain. The fact that we are to have where there is more to be said in favor of the landlords—seen the sale of these immense supplies that England needs is not to be as unsatisfactory as any of the southern or western dis

mand is to be permanent

and bloodshed that must ensue among a starving and idle sures having been adopted to give them employment, and people, gives employment to the people, and estimates the thereby save them from starvation, their only alternative was expense of supporting the Irish at fifty millions of dollars until the next harvest; so that the only hope that the farmdemand for England is the chance that the population of Ireland will remain in their starving condition. That our their relief, upon which they all returned peaceably to their more direct available connexion with the interior than has benefit of our farmers there is no doubt; but nothing can exhitherto been the case. Salem (Massachusetts) is soon to cuse the fraud that is now perpetrated by asserting that the porter: Tariff has benefited the farmers, whereas all can see that the failure of the crop alone has been the cause.

The capacity of this country for the production of grain has not yet been tested, though our present growth of grain is the wonder of the world. Production has outrun the consume tion of grain; and we cannot soon look for prices equal to the exalted hopesthe free-traders are now exciting, by the false inference they pretend to draw from the present demand publishing it in that form. On reading over the document

It so happens, however, to confute the Evening Post, and all its school of free-traders, that under the tariff of 1842, a all its school of free-traders, that under the tariff of 1842, a ditions were not complied with, such as would procure feed year ago, when that tariff was in full operation, the price of for the famishing laborers, their wives and children, within a wheat was as high as it is now, and far higher than it will be certain specified time, and for which they were willing to give in November. We quote :

1845. Sept. 1. October I. Nov. 1. Dec. 1. Jan. 1. \$4 87 \$4 62 \$5 75 \$7 00 \$5 75 The like reports that agitate the grain market now began to A second edition of the Cork Reporter contains a volumi us in the face, the Evening Post has the audacity to say : attempting to create a home market hendred miles of railroad in successful operation. In Ohio merce than what we have seen for the last three years, during occasion

American produce has been constantly declining." Now, it must be borne in mind here, notwithstanding all As we have before remarked, the interest in railroads in this England September 11 was \$1 44, (six English shiflings;) ountry has by no means reached its maximum; it has ar- and our flour sold per barrel then for \$7 44 to \$7 88, duty paid. "Free trade in England yet levies upon every barrel of our flour a tax of one quarter of its value, twenty-five per

However, free trade must make hay while the sun shines. This is about its last chance. The calamities of all Europe, the probable starvation of millions, give it such a lift just now

as it will never have again. and resided in a sharing made a sound, very three millions sterling; and when the Governor's salary and and resided in a shanty a few rods from the road on the north side. As he sat down to his dinner, his wife asked her boy 'how they would get along if his father continued to drink?" and added, "that he was in a bad situation then and the day before; that their family was large and winter coming on, and she had done and was doing." Gough replied that she was "using a great deal of impudence to be talking to their was "using a great deal of impudence to be talking to their boy about his drinking," and took up a tea cup or some other.

moved by Mr. Harris, and adopted by a majority of 14: All de Montpensier to the rank of Major General. entire charge of shot taking effect in her left arm about mid- property of the wife, owned by her at the time of her marway between the shoulder and elbow, and in the right hand riage, and that acquired by her afterward by gift, devise, de-

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We subjoin some additional items, brought by We, who think it is best not to buy all our clothes from the steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool September 19. John Bull, and to send corn and wheat three or four thousand The London Mark Lane Express says that Engmiles, all the way from Virginia, Illinois, or Wisconsin, to land will require assistance in breadstuffs to an exfeed the workmen who are making them, when we might just tent which must raise the value of agricultural proas well have these workmen eating our corn and wheat (with duce all over the world. The weather in England

ing information in its money article of that date:

"Vast quantities of grain and other articles of food have "The accounts from the Continent become daily of mo

pects of the next year:

"It is impossible to take this view of the special interests of rease in their prices is only transient."

Now, let us examine all this logic. To the Evening prospects are by no means satisfactory. That there is present scarcity in almost every district of Europe, with threatened famine in many, is no longer a question of doubt. In France I ne tailure of the crop of potatoes is not confined to Ire-the wheat crop is every where defective. In the countries land alone, but exists all over Europe. That crop fills the bordering on the Mediterranean old stocks are much exhaust-

vation. Again, there is a deficiency of the wheat crop on the Baltic and on the Black Same also that the whole of the north of Europe, the rye crop has failed. have, are themselves rather in need of supplies than with the wheat from the Baltic and from this country to her northern ability to supply others. Nor is it true, as time will demon- and western ports, and from the Black Sea to her Mediterrastrate, when good crops come again on the Baltic and Black nean posts; and the other Mediterranean countries look to the same source of supply. Germany has recourse to every nual custom, attended mass in the Church of St. Louis of Seas, that in this country we freemen, demanding good wages, market, including this country, for inferior and low-priced the French. Mgr. Sacrista chanted the grand mass. The can raise wheat as cheap as setfs and the half-slaves there. wheat, to supply the place of rye. 'The Dutch markets for cardinals (twenty-three in number) were ranged on each side We see by the English papers that two cargoes of English grain, says a letter from Amsterdam by the last mail, 'are of the choir, and at the bottom, in front of the altar. Count grown wheat have been exported to France. This shows brisk, mostly for exportation to the Rhine, to which 2,000 lasts have gone forward last week, at improved prices." "Then, if we turn from our prospects abroad to those at

Now, in reply to the "Pennsylvanian:" the new Tariff has home, we do not find matters very much improved. The bout as much to do with the exportation of corn and wheat wheat crop, though not so abundant as was expected, is, no acknowledgment of the honor of his presence. doubt, the best in Europe; but it is the only crop which, taking all parts of the United Kingdom, must not be pronounced a failure. The spring crops of grain—oats, barley, beans, and peas-as a whole are deficient to a considerable extent; the door of the church Count Rossi opened the door of the carpotato may be called a total failure, and especially in Ireland riage and received his Holiness. and Scotland. It is impossible, then, as regards a large portion of the population, but that great suffering must be experienced and much difficulty in obtaining the bare necessaries Rossi standing on the left side of the Pope's chair." of life, which must, as a matter of course, materially limit the resent year's crops of grain. In other years, the hungry demand for other articles of less urgent necessity. With these atures could look forward to early potatoes in June, July, facts before us, it would not be wise to overlook the necessary influence which they must exercise over our trade for the next year; and, as regards the staple trade of the neighborhood, would not feed the population six months. The wheat crop well-grounded apprehensions of a higher price of the raw mais scarcely an average; oats are very deficient. Indian meal terial, which will seriously aggravate any difficulty which may arise from the causes we have enumerated. We are not alarm ists, but at such a moment, with so many indications of danger ahead, we should neglect a grave duty if we did not place them before our readers in the true light in which they present themselves to us, in the hope that timely precaution may miti-

The turnip and potato crops in the north of Scotland have failed. It is said that the consequence to the cattle will be

The Irish journals are filled with the most gloomy accounts

"We feel it absolutely necessary, from the present state of the country, to call upon the Government to take immediate and decisive steps to satisfy the clamors of a starving people. But that it is a permanent demand, or a demand caused by

As for potatoes there are very little indeed in market, and it is almost dangerous to

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Th tion. The immense amount of potatoes and oatmeal usually make use of those offered for sale. Not one stone of potatoes

to be doubted; but is there the least hope that this great detricts. The following is from the Erne Packet:

"On Wednesday, the 9th instant, about one thousard of These supplies are sent out to feed the starving laborers, the laboring peasantry entered the village of Newtownbutler, and a council of officers had been summoned. Kenswed hos stable in charge of that station, to whom they stated that they refused to pay the subsidies he had guarantied, and, it was properly stable in charge of that station, to whom they stated that they said, was preparing to assert his independence. The capital had hitherto waited patiently in hopes something would be of the Punjaub and the army were in a ferment. The Government has stepped in, and, to prevent the riot done for their relief by the neighboring gentry, but no mea-

The following proceedings are copied from the Cork Re-

"About two o'clock yesterday a number of laboring m from a distance of over twenty miles from Cork, the neighbor hood of Ballyfeared, came into the office of this paper and presented a document, written evidently by one of their own body, and containing a painful narrative of the sufferings which they stated themselves to represent as a deputation, were enduring. They intimated a desire that it should be advertised as a public notice, and desired to know the cost of want, declarations that they would not be quietly borne any and figures. The machinery, however, is very simple, and longer; in a word, it was a formal notice that if certain continuous the sound can be clearly heard in any, even large room. Dr. in return their labor, forcible means would be had recourse to to procure it. Such is the most mitigated form in which we can at present express the substance of the notice.

agitate it last year about this time. In November and De- nous account of a meeting held on the 15th, which is describember last we had cries of "short crops" that ran up flour ed as the largest, the most influential, and by far the most to \$7; but, as soon as these reports began to explode, it went important meeting held in Cork within the memory of the plan of Mr. Smith, but on that of Mr. Ericsson, which has down in January to \$5 75, and afterwards yet lower, to the present generation. The object for which this meeting was long been adopted with great success in America, particularly utter ruin of holders. But, with these important facts staring convened was to consider the present condition of the laboring on board the United States frigate the Princeton, and more and farming classes, consequent on the failure of the potato recently in France on board the John Ericsson steam-packet, "Nor could there be a more complete proof of the folly of crop, and to point out such measures of relief as might be La Teste and Bilboa." by restrictions on com- considered most advisable to meet the pressing exigency of the

which, with the protective system in its vigor, the price of Pursuant to notices posted on all the chapels in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, a meeting was held on the 15th favorite military station, has, ever since it became known Now, it must be borne in mind here, notwithstanding all this outcry we hear of what the corn laws in England are doing for us, that, in respect to flour, these laws are not yet in operation. The duty on every barrel of American flour in Courtbides, respectively. Courtbridge, according to the Limerick Chronicle, there were were cut off by it—including 895 Europeans, of whom assembled a multitude of four thousand persons, including were tighting men; besides this 595 sepoys, and it is bel-

women and children. The Telegraphic report, on Saturday, announced that in towns have died. The pestilence had quitted Kurrachee lish representative, the projected marriage of the younger sister of the Spanish Queen to the Duc de Montpensier, Louis Her Majesty's 17th had chiefly suffered: it was said the there is nothing in the foreign journals that has yet fallen un- moved up to Hydrabad. Official returns of the finances, renoon, an intemperate, malevolent, and quarrelsome frishman, named James Gough, shot his wife and one of his children, a boy about five or six years of age. He was in the employ of the Joseph Savage, as a laborer upon his coarse salt fields, and resided in a shanty a few rods from the road on t figure largely. The Spanish Cortes which assembled on the 4th received very favorably the notice of the intended marriages. The Debats appropriate that the Property of the intended marriages. WOMEN'S PROPERTY. -In the New York State Conveninges. The Debats announces that the Pope on the 8th was provements by great works in Scinde reach us in India tion the following very important section, changing the pecution the following very important section, changing the pecutions for the marriage of the Queen through the home newspapers—they exist nowhere save in niary relations of parties through the marriage contract, was with her cousin. A royal ordinance has promoted the Duke

and backhesd of the boy—the latter at the time clinging to his scent, or otherwise than from her husband, shall be her sepa- ber from the rot, has been sent by the French Government to much as they have been since the setting in of the rains. An rate property. Laws shall be passed providing for the regis- Bernheim, between Bruges and Ghent, to ascertain whether extremely dry season has been followed by an unusually wet

FROM THE LATEST EUROPEAN PAPERS

RECEIVED FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

From an official return just published by the Minister of Public Works, it appears that the number of coal mines now worked in France is 407, covering a surface of 450, 546 hectares; the extraction of the coal and the draining off of water is accomplished by the aid of 512 pieces of machinery, of which 391 are worked by steam, with a power of 10,606 horses. The number of workmen employed during the last year amounted to 29,554. The produce of coal for the last year has been 37,827,395 metrical quintals, (the met. quint. is 2211 lbs.,) being 901,999 more than in the preceding one. The con-sumption of coal in France has during the last fifteen years Prussia and Bavaria have furnished a supply amounting to 17,558,859 met. quint. The quantity of coal exported from France to Belgium, Switzerland, Algeria, Spain, Sardinia, the German States, Sicily, and the French colo to 517,753 met. quint. The total consumption of coal in France during the past year amounted to 54,868,501

The General Protestant Synod of Prussia, which opened "It is this fact [the tariff of 1846] which gives to the arrival of the Great Western its chief importance; it is this scarcity of food in Europe and the commercial proson June 2, closed on the 30th ultimo, after having held fiftywish that pastors and ecclesiastical superintendents should be relieved from a part of the administrative functions imposed on them; has declared that there is no necessity to submit young men who aspire to become ecclessiastics to prepa-ratory studies different from those followed by the students of other faculties; has decided on forming a fund to provide pensions for ecclesiastics; has determined that in th ordination of preachers there shall be required of them an oath to maintain the unity and purity of their dogmas, the maintenance of the union between the Lutherans and the other Reformers; and, in fine, the extension of the tical constitution of the six eastern provinces of the kingdom The three last questions alone occupied thirty-eight sittings. The Synod will be again convoked by the King in the cour of the next year.

A letter from Rome, of the 25th ultimo, says: "To-day being the feast of St. Louis, the cardinals, according to an Rossi, the French Ambassador, was placed in a stall, covered with a carpet richly worked with fleur-de-lis. nediction the ambassador went up to the sub-dean of the Sacred College, and profoundly saluted him in token of his After remaining some time in prayer before the altar the Holy Father went into the sa-

The Journal des Debats, the organ of the Government, formally announces that the marriage of the Duke de Mont pensier with the Infanta Donna Louisa is decided on; and that the marriages of the Queen of Spain and of her siste are to take place at Madrid in the last days of October. Queen Isabella was born at Madrid October 10, 1830, and

onsequently is nearly sixteen years of age. Don Francisco d'Assises was born on May 13, 1822, and is consequently twenty four years and nearly four months. The Duke de Montpensier was born at Neuilly on July 31, 1824, being at present a little more than twenty-two years of age. Donna Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, was born January 30, 1832, and therefore is aged fourteen years and sever

The Minister of War (says the Constitutionnel) unticipates the necessity of applying for an extraordinary credit of 25,000,000fr. to provide for the subsistence of the army in Africa. In Algeria and the south of France the corn ha is confidently expected to be below the average, and that the barley and potato crops will be very deficient. This will cerbarley and potato crops will be very deficient. tainly not amount to a dearth, but it will, in the apprehension of the Government, require a considerably increased expenditure in providing food for the army. Considerable reinforce ments (says the same journal) are about to be sent to Oceania The number of troops to be embarked is stated at 1,600 men. The first battalion of the first regiment of marines, garrisoned 15th be put on board the corvettes Allier, Somme, and Loire, which are being fitted out at Brest for conveying the troops

The cholera had disappeared from the camp at Kurrachee, Scinde, but was raging at Hyderabad, where the deaths were eight hundred daily. Among those who died in the camp was Lieut. Napier, nephew of the Governor. The was 10,000, of whom 500 were Europeans.

The Governor General and Lord Gough were still at Simla, tilities with the Sikhs were spoken of. Ghoolaub Singh had

LONDON, SEPT. 11 .- A royal ordonnance appears in the Moniteur ordering an augmentation in the number of officers of the royal navy. Captains of ships of the line are to be increased from 100 to 110; captains of corvettes from 200 to 230; lieutenants from 600 to 650; and enseignes from 500 to 550. The funds necessary for this increase of naval offi-cers have been already provided for in the supplementary credits of the budget. The names of the officers prom consequence of the above decision are given in the Moniteur

ELECTRO-PHONETIC TELEGRAPH. - Professor Hume, of the Academy of Charlestown, has brought this matter to a final ssue, by the construction of a model, although something has been previously discovered both in St. Petersburgh and in Cincinnati : in the former city it had been laid before the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The Russian telegraph can produce ten tones by ten different wires; that of Charles the laboring population in the barony of Kinnalea, but is capable of producing all the letters of the alphabet by an town has hitherto merely two wires, which produce two tones, adequate number of wires. But this seems superfluous, provided that a sufficient number of tones be extant to make the speech of the telegraph intelligible. The difference between this sort of electric communication and that of others (for inwe found it to express, besides relations of misery and dire stance, that of Mr. Morse) is, that tones supply mere signs Hume is on the point of publishing the details of the phonetic telegraph, and putting it into practice.

We learn from Breslau that the Abbé Ronge has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for preaching in the small town of Lachn without having obtained the permission

The screw-propeller applied to the British steam-frigate the Amphion, whose very satisfactory trial trip was noticed in the ssenger of the 19th instant, is not, we understand, on the COMPENDIUM FROM THE OVERLAND BOMBAT TIMES

Scinde supplies almost the only topic of news for the month. The seaport of Kurrachee, the healthiest and the about 7,000 natives, camp-followers, and inhabitants of was apparently creeping up the river. Fever of a very in kind had made its appearance amongst the European solds. Philippe's youngest son, was postponed, if not broken off; but were to be moved down, while her Majesty's 86th were to be tranquil; scarcely a word worth repeating ever reaches us from either. The Governor General and Comman Dr. Boucherie, the inventor of a process for preserving tim- Chief continue at Simis, and all things throughout India try of the wife's separate property, and more clearly defining it be possible to apply it on the spot to 7,000 fir-trees, purthe rights of the wife thereto, as well as to preperty held by
chased for constructing the line of telegraphs between Lille
and Paris.

one, and the want of water, so severely felt, is now abunone, and the want of water, so severely felt, is now abundantly supplied. Betwixt the 9th of June and 17th July upher with her husband.